**2.23 Python Tuple**

Tuples are data structures very similar to lists, but immutable. So we can assume that the tuple is an immutable list. They are generally used for data that should not be edited. A tuple may be created directly or converted from lists. Generally, the tuple is enclosed in parenthesis.

*lst=[1,'a',6,3.14]*

*tup=(1,'a',6,3.14)*

Here lst is a list whereas tup is a tuple.

A list can be converted into a tuple as follows,

*x=tuple(lst)*.

Then x become (1,'a',6,3.1400000000)

Tuple can be created from items separated by commas also.

*t ='A','tuple','needs','no','parens',25,4.67*

Chain assignment can work with tuple.

*a= b =1,2*

Then a=(1,2) and b=(1,2)

Concatenation will work with tuple. The tuple operations and list operations are almost the same with the following exemptions.

1. Slicing is not permitted in a tuple.
2. No index for the elements in a tuple.
3. No append operator.

A tuple can be used just like a list. Lists can be used to return multiple values from a function.